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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

NUMBER 40.

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THE EMBLEM.
BY KT. HAWK.

I gave to my love a flower one day,
In her dark brown hair to twine;
But the wild wind blew the dower away,
And left an empty vase.

An emblem of love, she said—
A blossom of the hour;
One moment bright, then dead—
Faint, perishable flower.

She cast the flowerless vine to earth,
Bitterly, the self-same hour—
When, lo! the generous soil gave birth
To a bright and beautiful flower.

An emblem of love, said I,
That adverse winds but cherish,
The dew of heaven around it lie—
It cannot ever perish!

Dark clouds of sorrow may round it weep,
And bathe it with their tears;
Its tender roots but strike more deep
With all the passing years.

THE CARPET BAGGER.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.

I find the annexed item in a Washington city paper, viz:

The American, a weekly Republican journal of ability published in Philadelphia, has been addressing to various representative Southern statesmen a letter on the Solid South bugbear propounding the following questions:

1. Has the "Carpet-Bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State; and in what way as regards educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity?

2. How far has this Carpet-Bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?

3. Have the Carpet-Baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the Carpet-Baggers?

4. Is the Carpet-Bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?

5. Are the Northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to Southern political prosperity? If so, what is the remedy?

6. What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?

7. Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?

8. What have been the errors in the treatment of the South by the Northern power?

9. What would the South like to have from Northern politicians, the Republican party, and the President-elect?

10. What does the South need from them?

11. What does the South expect to get from them?

12. Is public opinion in your State fairly in accord with your own?

By a most amazing oversight, the American failed to send a copy of its letter to that illustrious "representative southern statesman," your erudite Arkansas correspondent "Tootpick," but Providence, for a manifest purpose, has waited it into his hands, on the wings of the press, and he proposes, now and here, to answer him on the above questions, so far as Arkansas is concerned, for the benefit of the American, your readers, and the rest of mankind. The answers will be indirect, and will consist of statements of facts, from which the American and the Americans can draw their own conclusions.

I propose to answer question 1, by stating the present occupation of some of the carpet-baggers of this State. It will be seen that the annexed list comprises the names of some of the heretofore most denounced carpet-baggers of this State. Here are the names, viz:

Senator Dorsey started the Midland R. R. which is now completed, bought a ranch in New Mexico, and recently did a little work in Indiana, which you have probably heard. Senator Clayton has a large farm in Jefferson county, and is now East in the interest of a proposed R. R. to Eureka Springs. Jno. M. Clayton is sheriff of Jefferson county and received the votes of a large number of Democrats, who pronounce him the best sheriff the county ever had. W. S. Oliver is sheriff of Pulaski county, and received the votes of many Democrats. Judge McClure (Poker Jack) is practicing law in Little Rock and doing a large business, being attorney for several railroads. Logan H. Root is President of the Merchants Bank of Little Rock. Sam Mallory is Register of U. S.

Land office at Camden, and Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of this State. Judge Bennett has a large oil mill at Nelenia. J. M. Fish is Superintendent of Little Rock public schools. Geo. H. W. Stewart principal of Nelenia public school. J. C. Corbin principal of Branch Normal College at Pine Bluff. J. P. Jones, clerk of Desha county. O. P. Snyder, author of the school-law of Arkansas, is at home in Pine Bluff. M. W. Gibbs is U. S. Land Office register at Little Rock and has large property interests in that city. This list could easily be extended until it would fill the entire LOUISIANIAN, but I have given only a few names of persons who were prominent during Gov. Clayton's Administration. It shows better than mere declaration could show what the carpet-baggers are doing for the "educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity" of Arkansas. Throughout the State, if you see a school-house, you will find a carpet-bagger inside teaching, if you visit an oil-mill, you will find a carpet-bagger running it, if you travel on a railroad, its carpet-baggers work, if you enter a bank, factory, or even visit a lodge-room, in a large proportion of instances, you will find a carpet-bagger at the head of affairs.

2. In two prominent instances, the "carpet-bag influence" has been fostered by State legislation and public opinion—public schools and railroads. Prior to the carpet-bag era, Arkansas had merely fifty miles of railroad, and a Governor of the State said "dirt roads are good enough for Arkansas," and no public schools, carpet-bag influence has established 3,100 public schools and constructed two lines of railroads which traverse the entire State from North to South, besides branches in various directions.

3. The carpet-baggers are elected sheriff, bank-president, teachers, grand masters &c. &c. by Southern voters. The conclusion is evident.

4. They are neither, and no remedy is needed.

5. Pretty well, I thank you—increasing at the rate of 33 per cent to the white party's 23 per cent. Vide census of 1880. Expected to raise 6 millions "bales" this year.

6. At the last election, the Greenbackers polled a large vote.

7. Well, the presidency, the congress, the supreme court and full control of the U. S. Treasury &c. &c.

8. Education.

9. Good advice.

10. No—the public generally cannot be expected to entertain the broad advanced views of the Representative Southern Statesman.

CULTIVATING COTTON IN CHECKS.

A correspondent, writing from Fair Play, in Oconee county, S. C., gives his views on the above subject, in which the results of some experiments made by citizens of that community are detailed. It is something new in cotton culture, and the fine yield secured would seem to indicate that planting in checks is an improvement on the old way of drilling in the row. The correspondent says:

"Last summer while at Mr. George W. Phillips' on Colonel's Fork, I noticed that he had planted a little over one and a half acres in checks. On making some inquiries in regard to the cultivation of cotton in checks, &c., Mr. Phillips informed me that he had laid off the rows three feet each way, but before doing this he had broken the ground very deep with small plows and bedded it. The guano was put in the checks and then covered lightly with a little earth. The whole amount of guano used was 325 pounds. After putting in the guano the seed were dropped, six or seven in each check, then covered with a small plow. At the proper time the cotton was put to a stand, two stalks being left in each hill or check. The land was plowed both ways, making the work done with the hoe very light. The yield from this acre and a half was 2,575 pounds of seed cotton. The land was by no means of the best quality, but rather ordinary. Mr. Phillips also informed me that he could cultivate as much cotton again planted in the check as he could drilled. Owing to the condition now-a-days of labor in this State our farmers will have to use all the means in their power to cultivate their crops as cheaply as possible, and to make what they do cultivate yield as

much as possible. It is contended by some that cotton in checks can be worked with one-half the labor and expense that it requires to work drilled cotton; that it will grow larger and produce more squares and hold them better. The above are four very important essentials in cotton culture. The first tends to reduce the cost of labor in the cultivation of the staple, and to necessarily increase the net profits, and the last three in increasing the yield per acre, and also increasing the profits.

"Mr. W. J. Hix agrees very dearly with Mr. Phillips, in his statement in regard to checked cotton. He is convinced that it is by far the best way to plant cotton. He will plant a number of acres this way the present year. Mr. Hix planted a two-acre lot last year, and though he did not succeed in getting a good stand, still he made an excellent crop on the two acres. The rows were laid off about the same width as those mentioned above, but instead of having two stalks in the hill, only one was left. About one hundred and fifty pounds of guano were used, and the yield was about 2,700 pounds of seed cotton."

JONATHAN EDWARDS'S BETROTHED.

He was a man of heart as well as brain. For every one I think of his "sinners in the hands of an angry God," I think twice of this most rare and beautiful passage in which he describes Sarah Pierrepont, his destined wife, at the age of fourteen. Dante's "Vita Nuova" has hardly anything more mystical: "They say there is a young lady in New Haven who is beloved of that Great Being who makes and rules the world, and that there are certain seasons in which this Great Being, in some way or other comes to her and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight, and that she hardly cares for any thing except to meditate to Him."

She has a singular purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conduct; and you could not persuade her to do anything wrong or sinful if you would give her all this world, lest she should offend this Great Being. She is of a wonderful calmness, sweetness, and universal benevolence, especially after this great God has manifested himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly, and seems to be always full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what. She loves to be alone, walking in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisible always walking with her."

He married this dear girl at seventeen, and of their blessed union, in the second generation, came Aaron Burr!—Hawkey.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, made a remarkable speech in the Senate yesterday, and one that cannot but increase the respect in which the venerable and distinguished gentleman is held. The Democratic majority in the Senate, when it was a majority, declined to give Judge Davis the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which, by reason of ability, experience, and historical association, he was so clearly entitled. Instead of assigning to him this honor, they told the Republicans that as Judge Davis did not enter their caucus, they should expect the latter party to take care of him in the arrangement of committees. The Judiciary Committee consists of seven members, and the Democratic majority elected four, Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Garland, and Lamar, leaving three places for the Republicans to fill. Under the supposition that Judge Davis would be provided for by the Democrats, the Republican caucus selected Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, and McMillan for the three places assigned them. Discovering that Davis was to be ignored, Judge McMillan, with the approval of the Republican caucus, declined, and Judge Davis was given the third Republican place. Now the situation is changed. The vote of Judge Davis is of value, and in order to secure it, the Democratic caucus holds out the tempting Chairmanship as a bribe, which the honorable Senator indignantly declines. The remarks made by him in the Senate yesterday show the true independent spirit. He announces his intention to support the administration, not from party motives, but from a patriotic desire.—Inter Ocean.

THE CZAR'S MURDER.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of state received the following telegrams this afternoon:

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881
Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary:

The Emperor was wounded in his carriage to-day by a bomb. The extent of the injury is not yet known.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881
To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary:

The Emperor is dead. FOSTER.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of state, soon after receiving the telegram announcing the death of the Emperor of Russia, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Foster, American minister at St. Petersburg:

Express to the minister of foreign affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the President and people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the Emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the imperial family and the Russian people in their great affliction.

"BLAINE, Secretary."

HOW THE CRIME WAS CONSUMMATED.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "As the Emperor was returning from parade in Michel Manege, about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Emperor's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Emperor was unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knees and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Emperor was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

London, March 13.—Renter's St. Petersburg correspondence says that the imperial carriage was attacked on the Ekaterienofsky canal, opposite the imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with Grand Duke Michael from Michael Palace in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Emperor and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin on being seized by the colonel of police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Emperor's feet, its explosion shattering both his legs. The Emperor, crying for help, Col. Dorjibky, trying himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the Winter Palace in Col. Dorjibky's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The imperial family were all assembled at the deathbed. A Council of State was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

Cologne, March 13.—The Gazette of St. Petersburg dispatch says: Two of the assassins of the Emperor were immediately arrested. Glasses of the gas lamp in the Michael Garden, beside the canal, were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. Balls of the principal churches are tolling.

CURE FOR LOCKJAW.—Here is the Scientific American's remedy for lockjaw. It is certainly very simple, and easily tried: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine, it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for cramp Salutarie a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly."

The French Government asks an appropriation of 2,500,000 francs to suppress piracy in Tonquin, a man-of-war to watch the Tahiti Islands, and additional ships for Chinese waters.

The New York Tribune is authorized by the statement that 500 Irishmen sailed from Key West about three weeks ago to go to assist the Boers. They were all well armed.

It is stated that there are about five hundred vendors of sawdust in New York city, having a capital of about \$200,000 invested in and doing a business of more than \$2,000,000 annually.

Later advices from South Africa are to the effect that a lack of ammunition was not the cause of the British defeat. General Colley overestimated the strength of his position, and left a vital point poorly defended. The Boers, with consummate military tact, discovered his mistake and took advantage of it.

Those who have imagined that Senator Conkling was badly "left" will now conclude that they have made a mistake. A man who owns a vice president, two senators from New York, a post master general, is a warm friend of the secretary of war, and for whom the secretary of the treasury has an especial weakness, not to mention Mahone, evidently has some influence still in public affairs. At least that seems a reasonable view to take of the matter.—N. O. Democrat.

Senator Bruce and the Hon. Fred Douglass were in attendance at the reception at the White House during the inauguration. The Inquirer says: "In the line at the Diplomatic Reception at the White House last night were Senator and Mrs. Bruce, whose entrance was watched with much interest. He is a tall, stalwart man, with high Caucasian features, and is about the color of coffee berry. Mrs. Bruce is a graceful, pretty octogenarian, with masses of fair brown hair, and wears one of the richest toilets in the room—a pale amber satin, trimmed with dark brown, and touched here and there with a sash of crimson. They both bore themselves with much dignity, and seemed less conscious of the broad stares and audible remarks than one would have thought possible. The other representative mad of his race was Fred. Douglass, and his lionine face and head, with its mane of flowing white wool, towered above the crowd, attracting general attention by his history, his countenance and bearing."

That General Garfield is a radical Republican needs no proof. He unites with his strong convictions, however, a regard for personal worth, even if found outside of his own party, and has already taken occasion to show this sentiment in a very graceful way. The nomination of Judge Thurman as a member of the Monetary Conference was a very pretty and fitting tribute to an honest opponent, while the President's reception of General Hancock—who, by the way, behaved in a most graceful and commendable manner in so cordially accepting the invitation extended to him, and taking part in the inauguration ceremonies—was an act of courtesy which all can commend and endorse. It is possible to be President of the whole country, do justice to all the people, and treat party opponents with respect, without abandoning principle, and this General Garfield seems able to do. It is the very best kind of conciliation, for it softens party asperities without sacrificing convictions.—Inter Ocean.

HOW SENATOR CARPENTER'S NAME WAS CHANGED.—The Milwaukee Republican gives some interesting reminiscences of Senator Carpenter, from which the following extract as to change in the Senator's name is taken:

"Soon after he settled in Beloit he was nominated for district attorney of Rock county, and on account of the number of defective ballots cast for him his opponent was declared elected. Carpenter contested the matter before the Supreme Court, which decided in his favor. His argument in his own behalf was so brilliant and able that one of the lawyers remarked that he was worthy of 'Sir Matthew Hale.' The other lawyers present caught up the name and declared that the young lawyer should never again have a name over whatever, and that henceforth they should call him Matthew Hale. And this was how it came to pass that Merritt Carpenter, of Vermont, became Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

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THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET, NEW YORK.

Our editorial correspondence in on hand this week full of news, characterized with the usual interest displayed on all occasion by our able editor, and we think a pretty fair statement of the sayings and doings around about Washington.

Every body seem to be talking about the reorganization of the Republican party in the South, and disparagingly about the colored man. Can the party be reorganized without him? Remember that this is not the drawn of reconstruction. He may be used, but he cannot be abused.

The loaves and fishes are being parcelled out to the colored man, and whilst he is the republican party in the South, he is being told that he must be content with a very small minority representation in the patronage of the Government. I wonder if President Garfield will think like these lords, and masters?

The Democratic ship is again being tossed about upon the waves of speculation. Having lost the Control of the Senate which they have been blustering about so long, their attention is now turned to the House. Remember Indiana, Hancock and other little odities, "oases to do evil and learn to do well," and dont speculate so much.

The Washington delegation which has caused quite as much reputation as President Garfield's Cabinet, has been appointed, and will be found announced in our columns. But for our association with it, we would comment upon it. Of course there will objections, and unfair criticisms but no honest individual will gain say that from ability, and character, it is in every sense a representative body.

Billy Mahone as the Democrats call him, has made a record which will some day reflect credit upon the whole South. He is the first Southern man in the United States Senate who has had the courage to throw off the shackles of sectional slavery, and to defend the purity of the ballot. Whilst he is denounced by the barboas, he is applauded by all fair minded Democrats, as well as Republicans. The Solid South is tottering, and crumbling.

MAHONE.

The most prominent figure in the politics of the day in Senator Mahone, of Virginia. There has been much speculation about the Senator ever since his election. His manner of dress, his peculiar habits, his ability and character, have been carefully criticised by the Democratic press, and at no time has he been spoken of otherwise than as a gentleman. The peculiar events which brought about his election made speculation rife as to with which wing of the party he would cast his destinies. He was not elected by the regular Democratic party, but received a large Republican vote which rendered his election a certainty. No pledge was exacted from him by his conservative supporters during his senatorial canvass, and it was fair to presume that either party had a reasonable cause for their anticipations. The position taken by Gen. Mahone to free his State from bourbon rule, and sectional animosities indicated a new departure, and the final success achieved by his elevation to the United States Senate shows that he is not a political novice.

When it became evident that the vote of Gen. Mahone was necessary to organize the Senate either Republican or Democratic, no doubt Senator Mahone reflected well upon his important position, and was determined to use it fearlessly of slander, or abuse, in the best interest of his section. Before his position was defined, Senator Hill must have felt that Democratic supremacy in the Senate was doomed. The invectives hurled against the little Senator like an avalanche did not move him at all. The party lash never was cracked louder, and with so much vigor before. Social intimidation was never brought to bear upon an individual with so much force, no wonder then, that all eyes were turned upon this little man to see whether he had melted under the great eloquence of Senator Hill. It was a wonderful speech, and we doubt, whether any other Democrat in the Senate could have delivered it with the same effect. The destiny of the grand old State of Virginia, with her quota of illustrious statesmen, was placed in these hands of the little Senator, and then he stood like a statue, and in face of all this "dared to do right." After that tirade, that hurricane of fury, Gen. Mahone, little in stature, but big in sentiment, and will, steps to the front, and strikes the first blow looking to the liberation of the South since reconstruction. His answer was so complete, so dignified, and so marvellously superior to that of his colleague, it has won for him the undying praise of all liberty loving people. We predict, that the name of Senator Mahone will go down upon southern history as the great liberator of the South. Yes, greater than that of Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, or any of his confederate compeers. What they failed to achieve by their valor and the sword, he has decided by his statesmanship and his will.

The solid South is tottering and crumbling, the blow has been struck no matter how feeble it may appear. There are other liberal minds such as Lamar, Hill, of Georgia, and Stephens, who only need a little more of Gen. Mahone's nerve to completely emancipate the South. The time is coming when the language of Gen. Grant will be verified, "they will come in such numbers that the surprise will be to find that they have erred so long."

The South with her vast resources cannot remain fettered and bound by sectional prejudice. Her agricultural industries, and commercial interest, cannot be allowed to perish and die by fostering such a reckless policy as is now pursued. Senator Mahone is the precursor of a new era in the South. No matter how the Bourbon press may howl; the Great State of Virginia will yet be proud of the little Senator, and will not only inscribe his name indelibly upon the annals of her history, but will erect monuments by which coming posterity can point with just pride to the liberator of the South.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The agony is over. It is no longer General Garfield. Mr. President is henceforth the title, or His Excellency, as the uninitiated persist in having it. The Cabinet has been formed and the colored brother is "left." The "I told you so's" are happy and so seems everybody but the office seeker; he alone of all the numerous inhabitants of this great Republic cannot greet you with a smile of happy contentment. On his face care and anxiety are still plainly visible and he alone "cant say positively whether the Cabinet is a good one or not." In his opinion we must wait and see what its policy is to be—whether it will recognize its friends and reward services—all of which means will I get an office. In the estimation of the average office seeker everything hinges on that one important point. In the mean time it is gratifying to notice with what general approval the new Cabinet is received by the people at large of all classes and complexion of politics. Among disinterested citizens, those having only the good of the country at heart, Republican or Democrat, there is but one opinion; and that is favorable to the new administration. For our own part it seems marvellously perfect, considering the circumstances under which it was selected. It is evidently, in the fullest sense, a Garfield Cabinet and yet thoroughly representative both in a party sense and geographically. It means Republican unity and consequently Republican supremacy in the Nation for many years to come.

THE INAUGURAL FESTIVITIES were all that the good people of this beautiful city promised they should be. Nothing approaching even near to them was ever seen before. Despite bad weather the streets at an early hour on the morning of the Fourth began to fill with people and long before the hour for the procession to move "curbstone seats" were at a premium on the entire line of march. When we arrived at the Capitol the crowd had taken possession of the entire grounds in its front and no amount of effort was equal to a passage through it and thus we were prevented from hearing the delivery of the Inaugural Address, but in a very short time it was in print in extra editions of the city papers. No time was lost in securing one of these and reading it carefully. It is an admirable state paper and shows conclusively that the President is no stranger to the condition and needs of the country. Fully appreciating the sanctity of the ballot, he will leave no "stone unturned" in honest effort to secure to every citizen of the Republic free exercise of his rights and privileges civil and politic in every State in the Union. A near friend of the President says in the matter of

APPOINTMENTS he will make no promises and so far as the colored element are concerned they will have no just cause of complaint as he will do more for them than he will promise.

There will be no hurry in making changes in Federal affairs. Present incumbents will retain their places, in the main unless good cause can be shown for their removal, and even vacancies will not be hastily filled. It is the intention of the administration to "make no mistake" in the selection of subordinates. Character, competency and availability will be carefully considered in all appointments and no amount of "gush" or manufactured popularity can deceive President Garfield. Fortunately for the country and still more fortunately for the Republican party he knows how to run his own "machine" and intends to do it in his own way aided by the practical men chosen for advisers. Altogether then we have an auspicious beginning and can calmly await developments.

SOCIETY.

Washington has had a surfeit of amusements during the last week. Especially among the colored bonas has society been stirred from center to circumference by the number and elegance of the entertainments.

Cards of invitation were issued by the "Monday Evening Literary Club" for Saturday evening March 5, at Tilghman's parlors on M. street. By nine o'clock the spacious rooms were filled by a gay and brilliant assemblage. The programme consisted of Reading by Mrs. Grimke—an essay "The Philosophy of Reform" by Hon. Fred. Douglass. Music by Miss Washington and others. The guests were then ushered into the supper room where a bountiful supply of "good things" completed the enjoyment of the evening.—On Monday night following, the "Welcome Club" gave its reception and ball. I referred to this organization in my last letter, and predicted that the affair would be the grandest ever given in Washington. The Hall was large and tastefully decorated, the music the best that could be procured, while the supper would have tempted an epicure. The dresses of the ladies were simply magnificent. Visitors from nearly every State in the Union were present, and "Bright the light's shone on fair women and brave men, and all went merry as a marriage bell." One pleasing feature that we noticed particularly was the profusion of jewelry worn by the ladies. A few years since diamonds were a rarity among our people, but on this occasion they could be seen on every hand, while half a dozen ladies displayed from \$500 to \$2000 worth of the precious gems each. This shows conclusively that we are advancing not only in education, but also in wealth and taste. The dancing was kept up to the "wee sma hours," and when at last the merry throng dispersed it was the general verdict that great credit was due the officers and members of the "Welcome Club" for the superb manner in which they had entertained their guests.

Tuesday evening a reception was given the strangers at the residence of Dr. Augusta, who by the way has broken down the barrier of prejudice, and has a large and lucrative practice among the "superior" as well as his own race. The Doctor and his lady assisted by Miss Dora Kennedy of Philadelphia did the honors of the Evening right royally.

Wednesday evening Mr. Wm. E. Matthews, gave a party to his many friends, at his residence on 14th street.

Mr. M. is well known as a host, but on this occasion he excelled himself. The affair was "recherche" in every particular. Dancing was kept up until long past midnight, when the guests repaired to the supper room where the tables were loaded with delicacies—The salads, croquettes, broiled oysters, ices and creams are worthy of more than passing notice, being of a kind very seldom met with in Washington. These were brought from Baltimore, and served by the celebrated Baltimore caterer Mr. Sytha.

Friday evening a dinner was given to the proprietor of the LOUISIANIAN, and Col. Robt. Harlan, by Capt. O. S. B. Wall.—It was a rare treat.

Among the many strangers visiting here during the inauguration may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Chapelle and Mr. Radcliff, of Boston; Hon. J. Henri Bureh, of New Orleans; Col. Robt. Harlan, of Cincinnati; Alfred Anderson, Columbus, O.; Hon. John R. Lynch, Miss; Judge Gibbs, Arkansas; Misses Cole, Kennedy, Edwards and Meadames Stevens and Jones, and Messrs. Killa, J. Seth, R. D. Vening and Grif Davis, Philadelphia; Misses Ada Bowers, Ellie Mofette and Jeffries, New York; Mrs. and Miss Elias, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Minnie, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Baltimore, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Barrier, Rockport; Hon. J. R. Rapier, Alabama; Jas. T. Bradford, Mrs. Callee Brooks, Geo. Matthews, Jas. Matthews; Mrs. Erb, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Dr. Brown and wife, from Baltimore, Md.; Misses Downings, Newport, R. I.; Mr. James Hill, Miss.

And, now as the strangers like the Arabs "fold their tents and silently steal away," they carry with them the hope that they may some day catch a Washingtonian and do unto him, as they have been done unto.

Washington, March 11, 1881.

WASHINGTON.

SOCIETY EVENTS, BY A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

The week, including the 4th of March has been the occasion of unsurpassed magnificence both in the annals of a great Republic and in the social events which have entered so largely into its completeness, and just as street, avenue and park have been bright with festive adornments, so the hearts of the people have been warm with welcome for the large number of distinguished visitors; strangers and friends who have been attracted to our city. All the world knows of the brilliancy of Gen. Garfield's induction into highest seat in the Nation; yet I am sure that all do not know of the many generous exhibitions of hospitalities extended by our citizens which have completed the record of an eventful week. Receptions, entertainments and parties have followed each other in rapid succession most fittingly ushered in by the reception given by the "Monday Night Literary Club" on March the 5th. There were present about one hundred persons including the members and their visiting friends, the programme was an attractive one comprising a selection upon the life and character of Dante read by Mrs. F. J. Grimke and an essay by Hon. Fred. Douglass, subject "The Philosophy of Reform," interspersed with vocal and instrumental music and rationally followed by conversation and a magnificent collation. Altogether it was considered to be the finest entertainment of its kind ever given in Washington. The churches on Sunday were filled to overflowing, the services of the 15th street Presbyterian church were particularly interesting, an eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the pastor. Rev. F. J. Gimbe and the singing by the choir unusually fine. On Monday evening the young gentlemen of the city gave a reception at Talmage Hall known as "The Strangers Welcome" which in the perfection of all its appointments and the high appreciation in which it was held by all present reflects great credit on those having it in charge. Dr. and Mrs. Augusta received their friends on Tuesday evening in their usual charming manner. But the final and most brilliant and finely sifted social event of the season and one which will merit most of all its connection in the memory of those present with the memorable inaugural ceremonies of 1881, was the card reception given by Mr. Wm. E. Matthews. The spacious and elegant parlors of Mrs. M. E. B. Cary had been tastefully decorated with motives and flowers by the lady friends of our genial host, while the bright faces sparkling conversation and elegant toilettes of the ladies rendered it an occasion of remarkable and lasting brilliancy.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, of Boston; Miss Dora Kennedy, Miss Dora Cole, and Mrs. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Col. Harlan, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Prince Saunders and her beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hartford. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Hilbert, of New Bedford; Hon. J. R. Lynch, Miss. Ellie Moffet, Miss. Mary Jeffrey, of New York; Miss. Lila Henderson, of Cleveland; Mr. P. F. Baltimore, of Troy; and a number of other visiting friends. The home ladies and gentlemen were largely represented. The supper was perfect, and the graceful and considerate attentions to all his guests will stamp Mr. Matthews as the prince of hosts and as he has long been—a necessity of Washington society. He was assisted in receiving his friends by a very of ladies, Miss Minnie Saunders, Miss. Fannie Barrier, Miss. Lucy Moten, and Mrs. Mitchell. The entertainment was marked throughout by the extreme of good taste and elegance and was considered by all to have been the most enjoyable of the season. There have been also private dinners and lunches given by those who were entertaining friends. The visitors are now rapidly leaving the city, and all I think will erry with them but one opinion of the social excellencies of a lovely city. B.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

Philosophy of education in its relation to the school and the teacher.

BY PROF. S. S. LAURIE, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

(Princeton Review.)

I am well aware that the eminent men who have left their mark on the education of the past have owed their influence mainly to some profound religious or moral impulse. This is true alike of pre-Christian philosopher, Christian pietist, and utilitarian moralist. Nor indeed can any teacher or director of education be held to occupy a place that fits him, if he finds himself discharging the functions of an instructor of youth or a superintendent of schools, unsupported, undirected, and unconsoled in his daily task by a moral or religious purpose. Such a man has missed his vocation. And yet we cannot afford to dispense with the services of many men who lack professional enthusiasm. We cannot afford to close the ranks of the teaching profession against all save those whose true vocation it is. The ministry of the school, like the ministry of the church, must be content often to use weapons of inferior temper. For every three millions of the population we need about five thousand teachers, excluding those in the higher seats of learning and private governesses and tutors. To expect to find so large a number of devout, zealous, sympathetic, child-loving men and women as this, is a fond imagination. All the more difficult is it to command an adequate supply of this class, that the church attracts its ranks by a prior claim to so large a proportion of the men of enthusiastic temper and ideal aims.

Luther's dictum, that had he not been a preacher he would have been a teacher, is still the most that any will say. It showed Luther's penetration that he said even so much at a time when the school was so misunderstood and misprized. "I know," he says, "that this work, next to the office of preacher is the most profitable, the greatest, and the best. Nay, I know no even which is the better of the two. For it is hard to make old dogs tame and old rogues upright; at which task, nevertheless, the preacher's office labors and often labors in vain. For young trees be more easily bent and trained howbeit some should break in the effort. Beloved, count it one of the highest virtues upon earth to educate faithfully the children of others, which so few, and scarcely any, do by their own." By these words, by his earnest appeals to the civil magistracy to care for the education, not of the few but of the many, and by the share he took in reorganizing schools, Luther connected the education of the young, indissolubly with aim and method of the Protestant Reformation. Nor were his companions and followers slow to recognize the significance of their master's words. Erasmus, Melancthon, and Knox were full of the enthusiasm of the educator; and John Sturm practically exhibited at his renowned institution in Strasbourg what the school could be made, even with the limited materials then at its command. Ideas, however, are slow of transforming themselves into practical facts. The day is probably still distant when the words of Luther will be reversed, and men who feel called to labor for the moral and spiritual good of their fellow-men will say, "If I must relinquish the office of teacher, I would be a preacher;" and yet this is, after all, only the logical conclusion of Luther's own argument. As things actually are, however, it is vain, we repeat, to think that we can recruit the ranks of the teaching profession with men and women who are conscious that they have a "message" to children and youths; and the question accordingly becomes an urgent one. How can we create zeal tempered with judgment, judgment moved by zeal? how can the ideal aims and the skilled methods of the few be conveyed into the rank and file of the profession—the multitude of

uninspired, but we may presume conscientious, workers who, from various causes, find themselves engaged in the duties of the school-room? Even second-hand inspiration is a great gain to the community. If we could fill all the teachers of our children with a lofty motive and supply them with a sound method of procedure, we should certainly do more to dignify their own lives, and to sustain the vigor and soundness of the whole nation through their agency, than by any other means. This is truly a great question—a question for States and for Councils, and one which it is especially incumbent on universities, as the teachers of teachers, to take up.

(Continued.)

In accordance with a resolution passed at the First Free Mission Baptist Church, by representative colored men of this State, authorizing me to appoint a committee of twelve to go to Washington and to present an address to President Garfield embodying the views of the Republican party in the State, and such other matters as the committee may deem advisable for the interest of our people, at which meeting the following gentlemen and others participated.

Andrew J. Dumont, 15th ward, Orleans.
Pierre Landry, Ascension.
T. T. Allain, Iberville.
C. H. Gordon
J. S. Davidson
Samuel Wakefield, Iberia.
Louis A. Martin, St. Martin.
A. P. Bland, Lafayette.
C. O. Antoine, Cadeo.
Henry Adams
Robert Blant, Natchitoches.
John G. Lewis
Henry Raby
Duncan C. Hill, Onachita.
Levi Greenhaw
Clifford Morgan, Pointe Coupee.
Bivian Gardner, Assumption.
Richard Simms, St. James.
V. Dickerson
Chas. A. Bourgeois, St. Charles.
Henry Dupas, St. John.
J. B. Stamps, Jefferson.
O. F. Ladd, Orleans, 3d ward.
Geo. G. Johnson
L. D. Harbert
Louis Smith
J. Rose Stewart, Tenness.
James Kennedy, Orleans, 4th ward.
Wm. Lewis
W. G. Brown
J. M. Vance, Jr.
H. C. C. Astwood
A. Bertonnet
Paul Trevigne
Alex Barnes, West Baton Rouge.
Alex Gilbert, East Baton Rouge.
L. M. Kenner, Orleans, 6th ward.
O. P. Fernandez
William Murrell, Madison.
J. A. Glas, East Carroll.
Geo. T. Ruby, Orleans, 13th ward.
A. Dejele
J. B. Gaudet, Orleans 14th ward.
Parker Loving
T. S. Galbreth, East Carroll.
W. R. Boyd, Terrebonne.
Fred R. Wright
Ben James, Onachita.
Thos. Boswell, Orleans, 10th ward.
R. F. Guichard, St. Bernard.
P. G. Desalonde, Iberville.
Peter Joseph, Orleans.
Ed. Williams
C. F. Gaudin
Robt. Johnson, Terrebonne.
Sewell Smith, Richmond.
J. De S. Tucker, Orleans 3d ward.
A. W. Thompson, Ascension.
Chas. Shalworth
Alfred Jourdain, Orleans.
Amadeo Ambrose
Chas. Abidee
Jesse Nelson
Isam Pollard, Terrebonne.
Joseph Barclay
Emile Le Blanc, St. Tammany.
I hereby appoint the following individuals to constitute said committee:A. J. Dumont, H. C. C. Astwood.
T. T. Allain, Pierre Landry.
Sam. Wakefield, R. E. Guichard.
J. D. Kennedy, J. M. Vance.
C. O. Antoine, A. Dejele.
C. F. Ladd, D. C. Hill.
J. A. Glas, chairman.

At a meeting held March 15, 1881, the committee met and selected the following officers: J. Glas, chairman; A. J. Dumont, spokesman; Robt. F. Guichard, secretary.

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.
Messrs. Glas, Vance, Astwood Kennedy and Ladd.

By a unanimous vote, the Committee decided to leave for Washington about the middle of next week.

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1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 19th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 699 and 892 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order as far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLendid CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS D.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	\$30,000	.....	\$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are..... \$2,700

9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of April 12, 1881

ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reign; and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be made as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufacturing and saloons in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, and September.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by observing rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whitened sewers, and the privies necessary to be disinfected at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal, the destruction of the poisons, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of these putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 3, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is evolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FLOORS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, fowl yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.